

Converting Colors

RGB(86, 0, 232)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(86, 0, 232) contains.

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Color

RGB(86, 0, 232)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5600E8
RGB	86, 0, 232
RGB Percent	34%, 0%, 91%
CMY	0.6627, 1.0000, 0.0902
CMYK	0.63, 1.00, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	262°, 100%, 45%
HSV	262°, 100%, 91%
XYZ	18.4032, 7.8046, 76.8804
YIQ	52.1620, -23.2160, 90.3840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

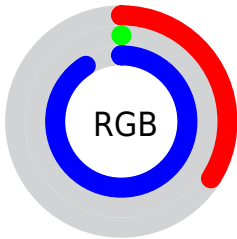
Format	Color
R_{YB}	86, 0, 232
Decimal	5636328
CIE _{Lab}	33.57, 75.58, -92.62
CIE _{LCh}	34, 119.550, 309.216
Yxy	7.8046, 0.1785, 0.0757
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283826408 (0xFF5600E8)
YUV	52.1620, 88.6601, 29.6759
Hunter-Lab	27.9368, 68.6969, -143.6070

Details

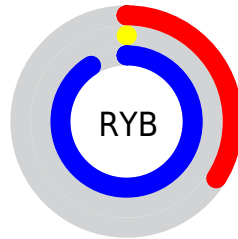
The RGB color **86, 0, 232** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6600FF**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **146, 232, 0**, and the grayscale version is **51, 51, 51**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153, 74, 255**, and **0, 0, 175** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86, 0, 232**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101, 23, 232**.

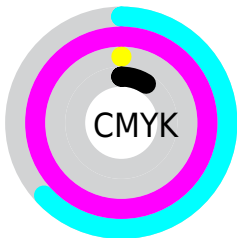
Distribution



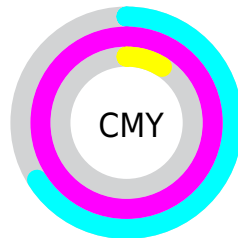
- Red (34%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 86, 0, 232 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 86, 0, 232 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86, 0, 232



86, 0, 232

255, 255, 255



43, 0, 203



153, 74, 255



0, 0, 175



185, 102, 255



0, 0, 147



217, 130, 255



0, 0, 120



249, 158, 255



0, 11, 94



255, 187, 255



0, 8, 69



255, 216, 255



0, 4, 46



255, 245, 255




0, 1, 24




0, 0, 0

 86, 0, 232


 101, 23, 232


 115, 46, 232


 130, 70, 232

 144, 93, 232

 159, 116, 232

 174, 139, 232

 188, 162, 232

 203, 186, 232

 217, 209, 232

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



0, 89, 255



86, 0, 232



202, 0, 149

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



86, 0, 232



147, 41, 0



0, 107, 108

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



86, 0, 232



146, 232, 0

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



0, 104, 0



86, 0, 232



70, 86, 0

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



86, 0, 232



202, 0, 0



0, 100, 0



0, 110, 201

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



86, 0, 232



224, 0, 87



0, 100, 0



0, 106, 74

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



86, 0, 232



207, 179, 255



0, 147, 232



99, 82, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



86, 0, 232



95, 0, 255



201, 0, 232



108, 103, 115



66, 0, 179



19, 0, 51

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



232, 0, 146



255, 0, 160



31, 232, 0



115, 103, 110



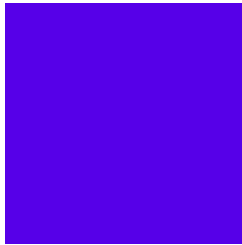
179, 0, 112



51, 0, 32

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 86, 0, 232 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

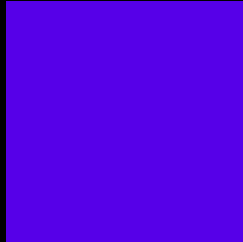
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 86, 0, 232 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

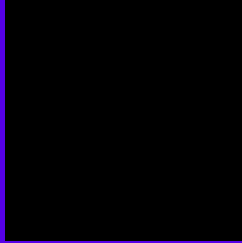
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 86, 0, 232 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 0, 232.

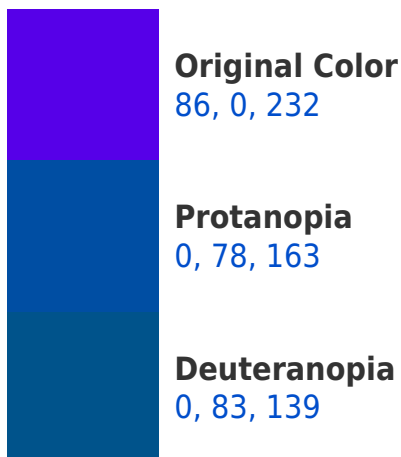



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 0, 232.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy





Tritanopia
0, 89, 96

Trichromacy



Original Color

86, 0, 232

Protanomaly

31, 50, 188

Deuteranomaly

31, 53, 173

Tritanomaly

31, 57, 145

Monochromacy



Original Color

86, 0, 232

Achromatopsia

52, 52, 52

Achromatomaly

64, 33, 117

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 86, 0, 232 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(86, 0, 232)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 0, 232)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(86, 0, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 0, 232) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 86, 0, 232 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(86, 0, 232) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 0, 232) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 0, 232)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 0, 232); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 0, 232);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 0, 232)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 86, 0, 232 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 0, 232) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 0,  
232) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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